

### ***Chartwell Bulletin #99, Churchill Quiz, 2016 Q3.***

There are 24 questions in each Churchill Quiz — four questions in six categories:

1. Contemporaries
2. Literary matters
3. Miscellaneous
4. Personal details
5. Statesmanship
6. War

The sequence of questions is based on the order of difficulty — starting with relatively easy questions, becoming progressively more difficult.

For information on sources, or for any other questions, send an email to the *Chartwell Bulletin Churchill Quiz* editor, Jim Lancaster:  
[jimlancaster7@gmail.com](mailto:jimlancaster7@gmail.com)

### **START OF THE QUIZ**

#### **Question 1**

Whom did Brendan Bracken refer to when he said in October 1946: '——— is in very good fettle, and is determined to continue to lead the Tory Party until he becomes Prime Minister on Earth or Minister of Defence in Heaven'?

[See the Answer to Question 1](#)



## **Answer to question 1**

Winston Churchill

(David Reynolds *In Command of History* page 53)

[Go to Question 2](#)

## Question 2

In which decade was this this photograph taken?



[See the answer to Question 2](#)



## **The answer to question 2**

the 1880s.

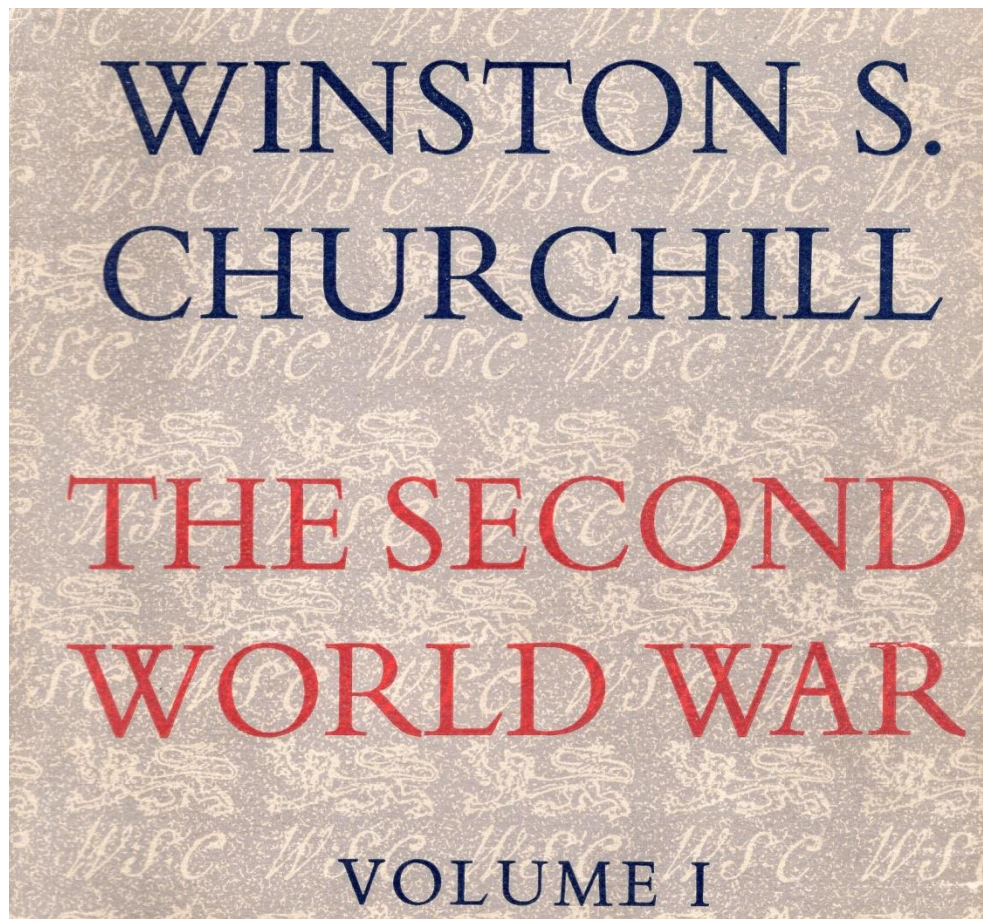
The caption is 'About 1881'. Winston is on the right, his younger brother Jack is on his mother's knee.

*(The Official Biography volume 1, page 48)*

[Go to question 3](#)



**Question 3**



What is the title of this volume?

[See the Answer to Question 3](#)





### **The Answer to question 3**

#### *The Gathering Storm*

(editorial note: The first suggestion was *The Downward Path*. But Churchill's literary agent Emery Reves said that *The Downward Path* "sounds somewhat discouraging". He suggested *Gathering Clouds*, *The Gathering Storm* or *The Brooding Storm*. Churchill settled on *The Gathering Storm*)

(Martin Gilbert *Winston Churchill and Emery Reves, Correspondence 1937-1964*, page 284, cable of 7 January 1948.)

[Go to question 4](#)

#### **Question 4**

When can it be said that America first entered the war in the North Atlantic?

[See the answer to question 4](#)

#### **Answer to question 4**

11 April 1941. Roosevelt cabled Churchill “The United States will extend its ‘security zone’ to about west longitude 26 degrees.”(The US security belt, patrolled by US destroyers, now reached 1,000 miles into the Atlantic.)

(William Manchester *The Glory and the Dream* volume 1, page 281)

[Go to Question 5](#)

### **Question 5**

WSC once told John Martin, his Principal Private Secretary: “You know, I may seem to be very fierce, but I am fierce only with one man ——.” Name the man.

[See the Answer to Question 5](#)

### **Answer to Question 5**

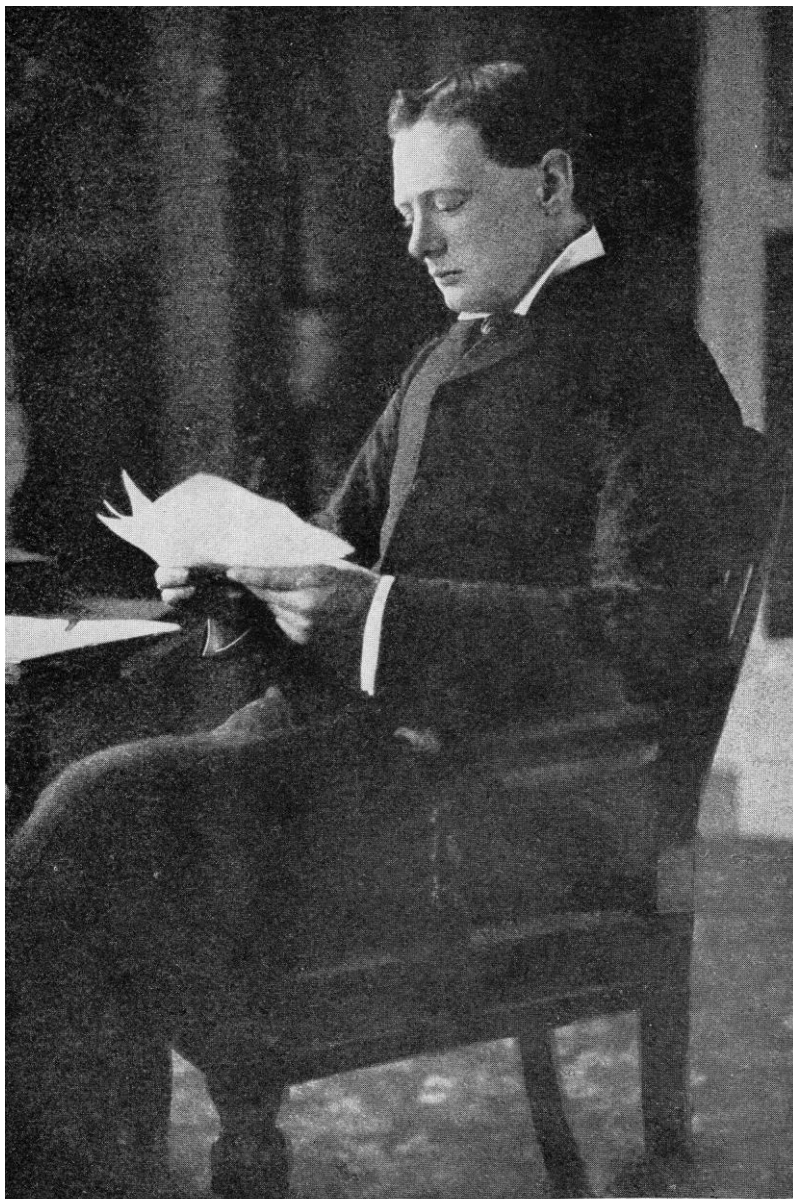
Hitler

(John Martin *Downing Street The War Years* page 6)

[Go to Question 6](#)



**Question 6**



MEMBER FOR OLDHAM

In which year was this photograph taken?



[See the answer to Question 6](#)



## **Answer to Question 6**

1900.

On October 1st, Churchill won the seat at Oldham for the Conservative Party. He was a Member of Parliament for the first time. He was only 26 years old. He held the seat until 1906.

“On the following day Arthur Balfour... asked Churchill to abandon any idea of returning to London and instead begged him to go to Manchester to speak on his behalf. When he arrived at the hall, Churchill recalled, “the whole meeting rose and shouted at my entry. With his great air the Leader of the House of Commons presented me to the audience. After this I never addressed any but the greatest meetings...Quite a few victories followed in my wake.”

*(The Official Biography volume 1 page 539)*

[Go to Question 7](#)





### **Question 7**

In the first volume of his memoirs of *The Second World War*, Churchill wrote “At last I had the authority to give directions over the whole scene.” What was that authority?

[See the Answer to Question 7](#)



### **Answer to Question 7**

His appointment as Prime Minister on 10 May 1940.

In his memoirs Churchill wrote;

“During these last crowded days of the political crisis my pulse had not quickened at any moment. I took it all as it came. But I cannot conceal from the reader of this truthful account that, as I went to bed at 3 a.m., I was conscious of a profound sense of relief. At last I had the authority to give directions over the whole scene. I felt as if I were walking with destiny, and that all my past life had been but a preparation for this hour and for this trial. Eleven years in the political wilderness had freed me from ordinary party antagonisms. My warnings had been so numerous, so detailed, and were now so terribly vindicated, that no-one could gainsay me. I could not be reproached either for making the war or with want of preparation for it. I thought I knew a good deal about it all, and I was sure I should not fail. Therefore, although impatient for the morning, I slept soundly and had no need for cheering dreams. Facts are better than dreams.”

(Winston Churchill *The Second World War*, volume 1, pages 526-7 in the Cassell edition, page 667 in the Houghton Mifflin edition.)

[Go to Question 8](#)







### **Question 8**

In which year did Churchill, in a BBC broadcast, say: “It was for Hitler to say when the war would begin, but it is not for him to say when it will end. It began when he wanted it, and it will end only when we are convinced that he has had enough.”?

[Answer to Question 8](#)





### **Answer to Question 8**

1939.

The broadcast was on the first of October. Churchill had been First Lord of the Admiralty since September 3.

(*Into Battle* pages. 133-4. *Blood, Sweat and Tears* (the Putnam edition) page 176

[Go to Question 9](#)







### **Question 9**

In which year did Churchill, in a BBC broadcast to the French people say: “We seek to beat the life and soul out of Hitler and Hitlerism. That alone, that all the time, that to the end. We do not covet anything from any nation except their respect.... As for those to whom English hearts go out in full, because they see them under the sharp discipline, oppression, and spying of the Hun — as to those Frenchmen in the occupied regions, to them I say, when they think of the future let them remember the words which Gambetta, that great Frenchman, uttered after 1870 about the future of France and what was to come: “Think of it always; speak of it never.”?

[See the Answer to Question 9](#)





### **Answer to Question 9**

1940. October 21.

Probably with intent, Churchill had chosen to give his broadcast to France, in English then in French, on the 135<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson's great victory over the French in 1805.

Churchill concluded his peroration with these words:

Good night then; sleep to gather strength for the morning. For the morning will come. Brightly will it shine on the brave and true, kindly upon all who suffer for the cause, glorious upon the tombs of heroes. Thus will shine the dawn. *Vive la France!* Long live also the forward march of the common people in all the lands towards their just and true inheritance, and towards the broader and fuller age.

(*Into Battle* page 297. *Blood, Sweat and Tears* (Putnam edition)  
page 403)

[Go to Question 10](#)





### **Question 10**

What type of donkey was Churchill referring to when he told the American press in Washington on 25 May 1943: “Of this you may be sure; we shall continue to operate on the ——— donkey at both ends, with a carrot and with a stick.”?

[Answer to Question 10](#)







### Answer to Question 10

The Italian donkey.

Churchill's remarks about Italy to the 150 American journalists at President Roosevelt's Press Conference in Washington on 25 May 1943:

No-one wishes to take the native soil of Italy from the Italians... The trouble is that they allow themselves to be held in bondage by intriguers, with the result that they are now in a terrible plight... It is a matter for the Italians to settle among themselves. All we can do is to apply the physical stimuli which we have at our disposal to bring about a change of mind in the recalcitrant persons. Of this you may be sure; we shall continue to operate on the **Italian donkey** at both ends, with a carrot and with a stick.

(*Onwards to Victory* page 104. Editorial note: *Onwards to Victory* is the fourth volume of Churchill's War Speeches.)

[Go to Question 11](#)



### **Question 11**

Which country was Churchill referring to when he told the House of Commons, during the debate on Austria on 14 March 1938 “No doubt they are only a small democratic state...but they have a strongly manifested will to live freely.”?

[Answer to Question 11](#)





## Answer to Question 11

Czechoslovakia

The full context:

“To English ears, the name Czechoslovakia sounds outlandish. No doubt they are a small democratic State, no doubt they have an army only two or three times as large as ours, no doubt they have a munitions supply only three times as great as that of Italy, but still they are a virile people; they have their treaty rights, they have a line of fortresses, and they have a strongly manifested will to live freely.”

(*Arms and the Covenant* page 448. (editorial note: *Arms and the Covenant* reprints 41 of Churchill’s speeches on foreign affairs between 25 October 1932 and 24 March 1938. In the United States the book was published by Putnam’s with the title *While England Slept*.)

[Go to Question 12](#)





### **Question 12**

Whom was Churchill referring to when, in the House of Commons on 11 February 1943, he said: “I believe it was ——— who said in the closing years of his life that a dominating fact in the modern world was that the people of Britain and of the United States spoke the same language.”?

[Answer to Question 12](#)



## **Answer to Question 12**

Bismarck



## Otto von Bismarck in 1881

Bismarck (1815-1898) crushed the French in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871.

(*Onwards to Victory* page 19 and again on page 184.)

Churchill repeated this observation when, on 6 September 1943, he received an honorary degree at Harvard University.

On this second occasion he added: “This gift of a common tongue is a priceless inheritance... I like to think of British and Americans moving about freely over each other’s estates with hardly a sense of being foreigners to one another.”

[Go to Question 13](#)



**Question 13**

In how many seats did Churchill campaign as a candidate?

[See the Answer to Question 13](#)







### **Answer to Question 13**

Seven:

1. Oldham
2. North West Manchester
3. Dundee
4. West Leicester
5. The Abbey Division of Westminster
6. The Epping Division of Essex
7. The Woodford Division of Essex.

[Go to Question 14](#)



### **Question 14**

In which year did Churchill tell the U. S. Congress: “The proud German army has, by its sudden collapse...once again proved the truth of the saying “The Hun is always either at your throat or at your feet.”?”

[See the Answer to Question 14](#)





**Answer to Question 14**

1943, May 19

(*Onwards to Victory*, page 100)

[Go to Question 15](#)







### **Question 15**

Who said about Winston Churchill: “He spent the best years of his life preparing impromptu speeches!”?

[See the answer to Question 15](#)



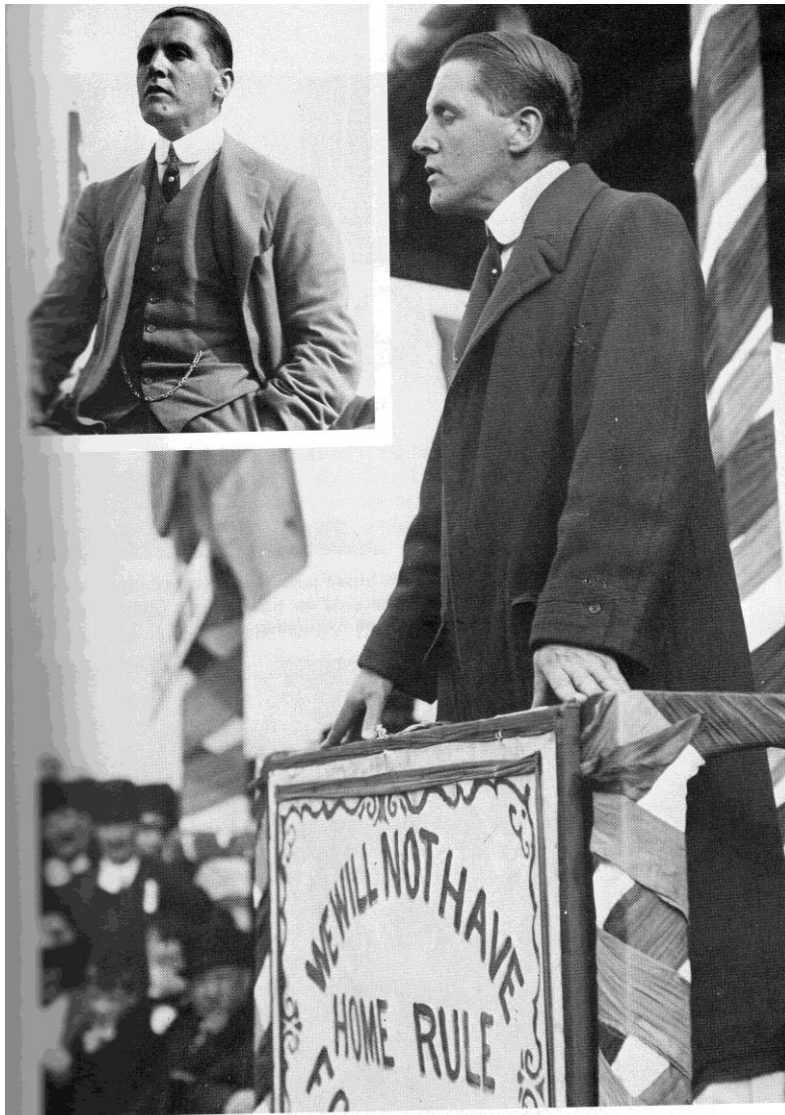




## Answer to Question 15

His old friend the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Birkenhead, 1872-1930 (also known as F. E. Smith, or simply 'F..E').

(Charles Eade *Churchill by his Contemporaries* page 110)



F. E. Smith, first Earl of Birkenhead, one of Churchill's closest friends. Photo of 'F. E' speaking at Bullyclare, Ireland, on the Ulster question. in 1913. Churchill wrote "Our friendship was perfect. It was never disturbed by the fiercest party fight. It was never marred by the slightest personal difference or misunderstanding. It grew stronger as nearly a quarter of a century slipped by, and it lasted until his untimely death.

(*Churchill* by 'F. E.'s godson, the Earl of Birkenhead)

[Go to Question 16](#)



**Question 16**

In how many regiments did Winston Churchill serve?

[See the answer to Question 16](#)







## **Answer to Question 16**

Eight:

1. Fourth Hussars
2. 31st Punjabis
3. 21st Lancers
4. South African Light Horse
5. Oxfordshire Yeomanry
6. Battalion Grenadier Guards
7. 4th Royal Scots Fusiliers
8. Oxfordshire Artillery

(Charles Eade *Churchill by his Contemporaries* page 27)

[Go to Question 17](#)





### **Question 17**

In which year did Churchill end a speech with these words:

“Let me assure you, soldiers and airmen, that your fellow-countrymen regard your joint work with admiration and gratitude, and that, after the war, when a man is asked what he did, it will be quite sufficient for him to say “I marched and I fought with the Desert Army.” And when history is written, and all the facts are known, your feats will gleam and glow, and will be a source of song and story, long after we who are gathered here have passed away.”?

[See the Answer to Question 17](#)







### **Answer to Question 17**

Churchill's speech to the men of the Eighth Army at Tripoli, 3 February 1943.

(*Onwards to Victory*, page 11)

[Go to Question 18](#)



### Question 18

Churchill ended his speech about the English-Speaking Peoples, at the General Assembly of Virginia on March 8, 1946, with these words:

“Greatheart must have his sword and armour to guard the pilgrims on their way. Above all, among the English-Speaking Peoples, there must be the union of hearts based upon conviction and common ideals. That is what I offer. That is what I seek.”

The word **Greatheart** is a literary allusion — to which book?

[See the Answer to Question 18](#)





### **Answer to Question 18**

John Bunyan's allegory *Pilgrim's Progress* written in two parts, 1678. and 1684. Bunyan was baptized in 1628, he died in 1688.

(*Sinews of Peace* page 110. editorial note: Churchill's speeches in *Sinews of Peace* cover the 18-month period from the fall of the Caretaker Government in July 1945 to the end of 1946.)

[Go to Question 19](#)







### **Question 19**

He was Churchill's Parliamentary Private Secretary between 1926 and 1929. His autobiography, published in 1947, included the following observation about Churchill.

“No man without an element of ruthlessness in his character could have stood up to Hitler — alone. He (Churchill) once remarked that it took Armageddon to make him Prime Minister. And in the fires of Armageddon the flame of his patriotism, his courage, and his genius shot up true, and clear for all the world to see

Who wrote these words?

[See the Answer to Question 19](#)





## Answer to Question 19

Robert Boothby (1900-1986)

(Robert Boothby's autobiography *I Fight To Live*, page 46)



Robert Boothby, with Churchill on his way to open the Budget, 1928  
(Robert Boothby *Recollections of a rebel*)

[Go to Question 20](#)



### **Question 20**

In which country did Churchill say in a speech in January 1952:

“We have surmounted all the perils and endured all the agonies of the past. We shall provide against and thus prevail over the dangers and problems of the future, withhold no sacrifice, grudge no toil, seek no sordid gain, fear no foe. All will be well. We have, I believe, within us the life-strength and guiding light by which the tormented world around us may find the harbour of safety, after a storm-beaten voyage.”

[See the answer to Question 20](#)









## **Answer to Question 20**

Canada

Churchill's speech in Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, at a banquet in his honour given by the Government of Canada on 14 January 1952.

The closing paragraph:

This year will be the Eighty-Fifth Anniversary of Canada's Confederation. A magnificent future awaits Canada, if we can all get through the present hideous world muddle. When I first came here after the Boer War these mighty lands had but five million inhabitants. Now there are fourteen. When my grandchildren come here there may well be thirty. Upon the whole surface of the globe there is no more spacious and splendid domain open to the activity and genius of free men, with one hand clasped in enduring friendship with the United States, and the other spread across the ocean both to Britain and France. You have a sacred mission to discharge. That you will be worthy of it, I do not doubt. God bless you all.

(*Stemming The Tide* (Churchill's speeches in 1951-1952), page 219)

[Go to Question 21](#)





## Question 21

Give the year and month for one of Churchill's broadcasts on the BBC, which included this peroration:

All the world that is still free marvels at the composure and fortitude with which the citizens of London are facing and surmounting the great ordeal to which they are subjected, the end of which or the severity of which cannot yet be foreseen.

It is a message of good cheer to our fighting Forces on the seas, in the air, and in our waiting Armies in all their posts and stations, that we send them from this capital city. They know that they have behind them a people who will not flinch or weary of the struggle — hard and protracted though it will be; but that we shall rather draw from the heart of suffering itself the means of inspiration and survival, and of a victory won not only for our own time but for the long and better days that are to come.

[See the Answer to Question 21](#)









## **Answer to Question 21**

September 1940

(*Into Battle*, Cassell edition, pages 274-5, and pages 369-70 in the Putnam edition *Blood, Sweat and Tears*.)

(editorial note: The title for this broadcast was EVERY MAN TO HIS POST, followed by this supplementary note:

September 7

Air battle over London in which 65 raiders are brought down. Raiders return after dark and begin the determined and indiscriminate night bombing of London and its suburbs that is to go on for months

[Go to Question 22](#)

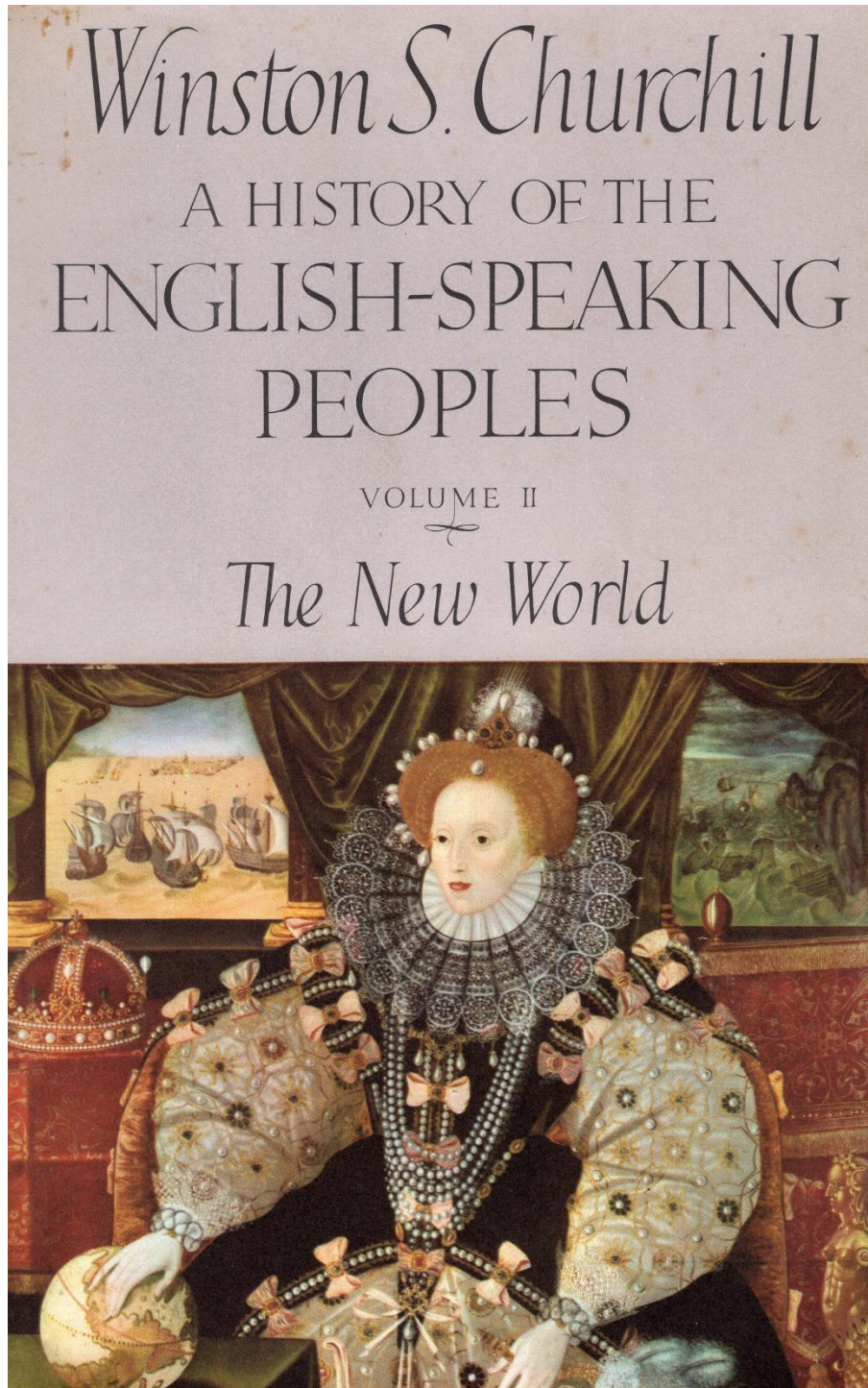








**Question 22**



This famous painting of Queen Elizabeth the First is at Woburn Abbey.

What is the name of the painting?

[See the Answer to Question 22](#)











## **The Answer to Question 22**

The Armada Portrait.

The Queen is portrayed as Empress of the World and Commander of the Seas, following the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

(editorial note: Storms in the English Channel, plus eight English fireships, resulted in the destruction of half the Spanish vessels. The English did not lose a single ship.)

Queen Elizabeth had a medal struck *Deus favit, et dissipate sunt* (God blew, and they were scattered).

[Go to Question 23](#)













### **Question 23**

On 7 December 1955, in the Drapers' Hall, London, Churchill was awarded the first Williamsburg Award, presented by Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of Colonial Williamsburg Trustees.

What was the Williamsburg Award?

[See the Answer to Question 23](#)











### **Answer to Question 23**

A silver Town Crier's Bell

Churchill's remarks at the end of his short speech of thanks:

“Mr Winthrop Rockefeller, you have presented to me a Town Crier's Bell as it was made at Colonial Williamsburg in the days of our forefathers. The words you have inscribed on it are inspiring. Its silver tone is gentle. I shall ring it whenever I feel there is duty to be done.”

*(The Unwritten Alliance, speeches 1953-1959, page 281)*

[Go to Question 24](#)













## Question 24

Who wrote these words about the first volume of Martin Gilbert's 3-vol project *History of the Twentieth Century*?

Sir Martin Gilbert has embarked upon an ambitious undertaking...  
a deft, illuminating and fascinating work which further confirms  
his place as one of the most eminent historians of our time?

[See the Answer to Question 24](#)













### **Answer to Question 24**

Dr Henry Kissinger

The dominant American Foreign Policy Adviser and Statesman of his time.

In 1973 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, jointly with the North Vietnamese negotiator.

**END OF THE 2016 Q3 *Chartwell Bulletin* CHURCHILL QUIZ**